

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT The City of Mukachevo

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Attached is a report on Mukachevo N 48-26; E 22-43, which includes the legend to a city plan of Mukachevo and an overlay and legend pinpointing the more important city installations.

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## Mukachevo Target Area Study

A. General Information1. History and Location

The city of Mukachevo (N 48-26, E 22-43) after World War I became a geographical part of Czechoslovakia. In 1939 it became a part of Hungary again and was known as Munkács, but after World War II it was integrated into the USSR and became known again as Mukachevo. The city was immediately south of the Latoritza River and north of the Lvov (N 49-50, E 24-00) - Bityu (N 48-22, E 22-24) railroad line of Soviet standard gauge. West of the city was a dominant hill about 200 meters high, commonly referred to as Mukachevo Castle because of an old castle located on top. Mukachevo was in the Ukrainian SSR, Zakarpatskaya oblast, the capital of which was Uzhgorod (N 48-38, E 22-16), formerly known as Ungvár.

2. Population

The population of Mukachevo in 1957 was about 100,000, an increase of about 60,000 over the prewar population when the city belonged to Hungary. This increase was due to the incorporation of the following suburban towns: Podhorod, Palanok, Roavigovo, Podmonastyr, and Podhorany, which had a combined population of about 10,000. A second reason for the increase was the influx of Russians (Ukrainians) who were resettled in Mukachevo and the large number of Soviet military personnel who were moved in with their dependents. In addition, a large number of workers moved in from the surrounding villages.

3. The Significance of the City and Locality

The city of Mukachevo was an important center of commerce, light industries, and animal husbandry, and was a storage and distribution center for a large number of goods; i.e., electrical appliances, foodstuffs, and textile articles for the Zakarpatskaya oblast region. The greatest number of industrial workers was employed in such industries as the refinery, electric power plant, tobacco factory, glass factory, brickyard, furniture factory, and wine distilleries. The only important industrial expansion noted was the enlargement of the POL refineries.

4. Physical Structure of the City

- a. The urban area of the city had been extended considerably in recent years, but this expansion was not shown on any available graphics. (The new city limit is indicated on Figure 1 by a dotted line.) Only the mid-town section had a water main and sewage disposal; the outlying districts depended upon local wells for their water supply and had common outhouses. An inadequate bus line and taxis provided public transportation. Telephone and telegraph facilities were available through a central exchange.

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- b. The mid-town section consisted mainly of two- to four-story commercial buildings. The store and office district, which served the entire urban area, and the government offices were located in the mid-town section. Residential structures, mostly single-family dwellings, were located in the outlying districts. The predominant type of building construction was brick, stone, or concrete. The residential structures which were over 20 years old were built of brick and adobe.

#### 5. People and Institutions

- a. The majority of the population belonged to the following ethnic groups: Russian (the Ruthenian branch), 40 percent; Hungarian, 15 percent; German, 8 percent; the rest of the population was Slovak, Czech, and Jewish. The ethnic character of the population changed greatly after World War II when Mukachevo became a geographical part of the Soviet Union. A large proportion of the Hungarian and Czech populations were either resettled in their respective countries after the war or were deported to labor camps. The ethnic minorities were not persecuted or restricted officially, but all leading positions in the economic and political life of the city were filled by Russians only. The ethnic minorities were relegated to menial jobs at low salaries.
- b. The three main religious affiliations were Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, and Protestant. Each religious group had its own church in the city and in the suburban villages. Two former Jewish temples had been converted into storage houses.

#### B. Site Layout

Attachment 1 is  sketch of the mid-town section of the city of Mukachevo, USSR. Scale: 1:20,000. Numbers in parentheses below refer to corresponding numbers on the sketch.

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- (1) Latoritsa River - width ranged from six to 18 meters, depth one to eight meters, not navigable.
- (1a) Highway - concrete, about six meters wide; connected Mukachevo with Uzhgorod (N 48-38, E 22-16).
- (2) City Hall - an old three-story brick building about 60 meters long, with a small tower. The building contained offices of the city council, police headquarters, and a fire station.

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- (3) Bridge - iron-concrete, through plate-girder type. It was destroyed during World War II and reconstructed after 1945. It measured about 30 meters in length and six meters in width; it was an all-purpose bridge.
- (4) Flour Mill.
- (5) City Theater - capacity about 450 persons.
- (6) Thermoelectric Power Plant - a complex of about three buildings, dimensions unknown. This plant supplied the power requirements of the city.
- (7) Church - Greek Catholic, with a single tower.
- (8) Wooden Bridge - about 40 meters long and six meters wide. This bridge was constructed by the Soviets as a temporary bridge to replace the one (at the same place) destroyed during World War II. It was an all-purpose bridge and was still in use in December 1957.
- (9) Cloister - multi-story brick structure adjoining a small church; located on a small hill; present occupancy was unknown
- (10) Distillery - for alcoholic beverages. What buildings made up the distillery was unknown.
- (11) Brewery - connected with a railroad spur; it was the only brewery in the district.
- (12) Highway - macadam, about six meters wide; connected Mukachevo with Svalyava (N 48-33, E 22-59) and the Polish border.
- (13) Single Rail Line - Soviet gauge, main line between Budapest and Moscow.
- (14) Tobacco Factory - a building complex which included dwellings for the administrative officials.
- (15) Small Railroad Station - consisted of a small brick station house and about three sidings; used by local trains only.
- (16) Agricultural School - a three-story modern brick structure measuring about 60 x 60 meters, with a flat roof. It was constructed about 1935. The present use and/or occupancy was unknown.
- (17) Road - macadam, second grade, about six meters wide.
- (18) Hospital - a complex of five buildings. The main build-

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ing was a two-story brick structure about 40 meters long. An adjacent L-shaped building was about 60 meters long and three stories high. One building for contagious diseases was located on the ulitsa Jasin <sup>Kas</sup> which was outside and southeast of the compound.

- (19) Church - Protestant, with a single tower.
- (20) Church - Roman Catholic, with a single tower.
- (21) Commercial High School - an L-shaped, two-story brick building with a gable-type roof. It measured about 40 x 20 meters. It was a coeducational institution with a total enrollment of about 240 students.
- (22) Postal and Telecommunications Building - an L-shaped two-and three-story brick structure, measuring about 50 x 12 meters. It contained the postal and telegraph offices, an automatic telephone exchange with 2000 lines, and a relay station.   estimated the number of telephone subscribers in the city of Mukachevo at about 300. 25X1
- (23) Grain Silo - storage place for agricultural products, adjacent to a railroad siding. It was a square concrete building, measuring about 15 meters on each side.
- (24) Students' Home - a three-story brick building, measuring about 40 x 20 meters.
- (25) Railroad Station - a mixed passenger and freight terminal yard. The passenger terminal, which was destroyed during the war, was rebuilt by the Soviets after World War II. It was a modern three-story brick building, measuring about 35 x 10 meters, with a flat roof. The station consisted of waiting rooms, ticket offices, administrative offices, traffic control offices, and a restaurant. The terminal was enlarged considerably in a general east-west direction. A turntable and a locomotive shed were located in the south central part of the station; warehouses were situated on the northwest side of the freight yard. The passenger station was served by about nine sidings. Change of gauge from standard European gauge to Soviet gauge was accomplished in Chop (N 48-25, E 22-11). No information whether or not the wheels were changed.
- (26) Airfield - observed only casually   on two occasions 25X1  
while traveling on a bus on the highway (Point 27). The airfield was about 200 to 500 meters west of this point. It was roughly a rectangular field with a grass-covered

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surface; concrete runways or surfaces were not observed. Unidentified brick buildings were observed on the north side of the airfield; on the southeast side was a large tent, resembling a circus tent. [ ] it was used as either a hangar or a repair shop because unidentified aircraft were parked nearby, and [ ] many Soviet military personnel around the tent and aircraft. [ ] about eight unidentified aircraft, resembling single-engine fighters. The airfield was connected to the highway Point (27) by a dirt road, four meters wide.

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- (27) Highway - concrete, about six meters wide; connected Mukachevo with Beregovo (N 48-13, E 22-39).
- (28) POL Refinery and Depot - located immediately southwest of the railroad station; it was connected to the station by a number of railroad spurs. [ ] a cluster of storage tanks and catalytic cracking units [ ]  
[ ] the refinery had been considerably enlarged.
- (29) Military Barracks - an L-shaped two-story brick building measuring about 50 x 10 meters. Unidentified Soviet military personnel were located here. Before 1944, the barracks was occupied by an artillery unit.
- (30) Military Barracks and Hospital - two, two-story brick buildings, dimensions unknown. The barracks was occupied by unidentified Soviet military units. Formerly, it was occupied by infantry units. The hospital's present use was unknown.
- (31) Castle - an old, prominent landmark in Mukachevo overlooking the city, located on a hill about 200 meters high. The castle was used as military barracks before World War II, and, according to hearsay information, was still occupied by unidentified Soviet military units.
- (32) High School - a two-story brick building, measuring about 35 x 12 meters. It was a former Jewish high school; present occupancy was unknown.
- (33) Military Barracks - a complex of multi-storied brick buildings built in 1938 and occupying an area of about 250 x 200 meters, which included the drill grounds. Formerly used by light cavalry units, the barracks were occupied by unidentified Soviet military units as of December 1957.
- (34) High School - a two-story brick building, about 80 meters long. It was a coeducational institution.

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(35) Church - Greek Catholic, with single tower.

C. Identification Data

On page 8

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Scale 1:100,000, pinpointing locations of importance in the city of Mukachevo (N 48-24, E 22-41), USSR. Numbers in parentheses below refer to corresponding numbers on the overlay.

- (1) Highway - between Mukachevo and Uzhgorod.
- (2) Boundary Line - designating the new city limits of Mukachevo.
- (3) Latoritsa River.
- (4) Macadam Road - between Mukachevo and Svalyava.
- (5) Wooden Bridge.
- (6) Railroad Line - Soviet gauge, connecting Mukachevo with Svalyava.
- (7) Railroad Stop.
- (8) Boundary Line - designating the approximate city limits of Mukachevo as it existed before World War II.
- (9) Military Barracks.
- (10) Railroad Station.
- (11) Airfield.
- (12) Highway - between Mukachevo and Beregovo (N 48-13, E 22-39)
- (13) POL Refinery.
- (14) Castle.
- (15) Military Barracks.
- (16) City Hall.
- (17) Concrete Bridge.

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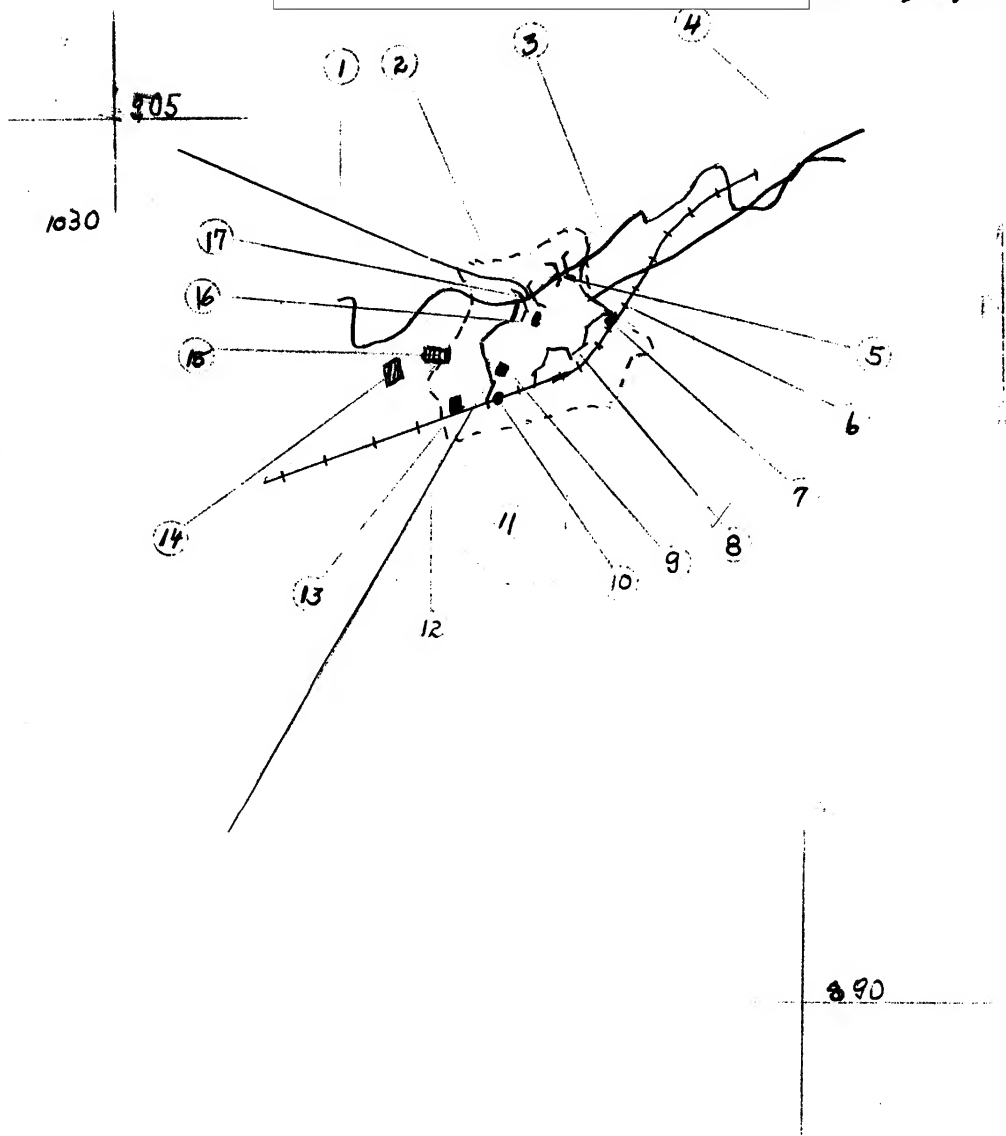
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Overlay of the City of Mukachevo (N48-24, E22-41)

Scale 1:100,000

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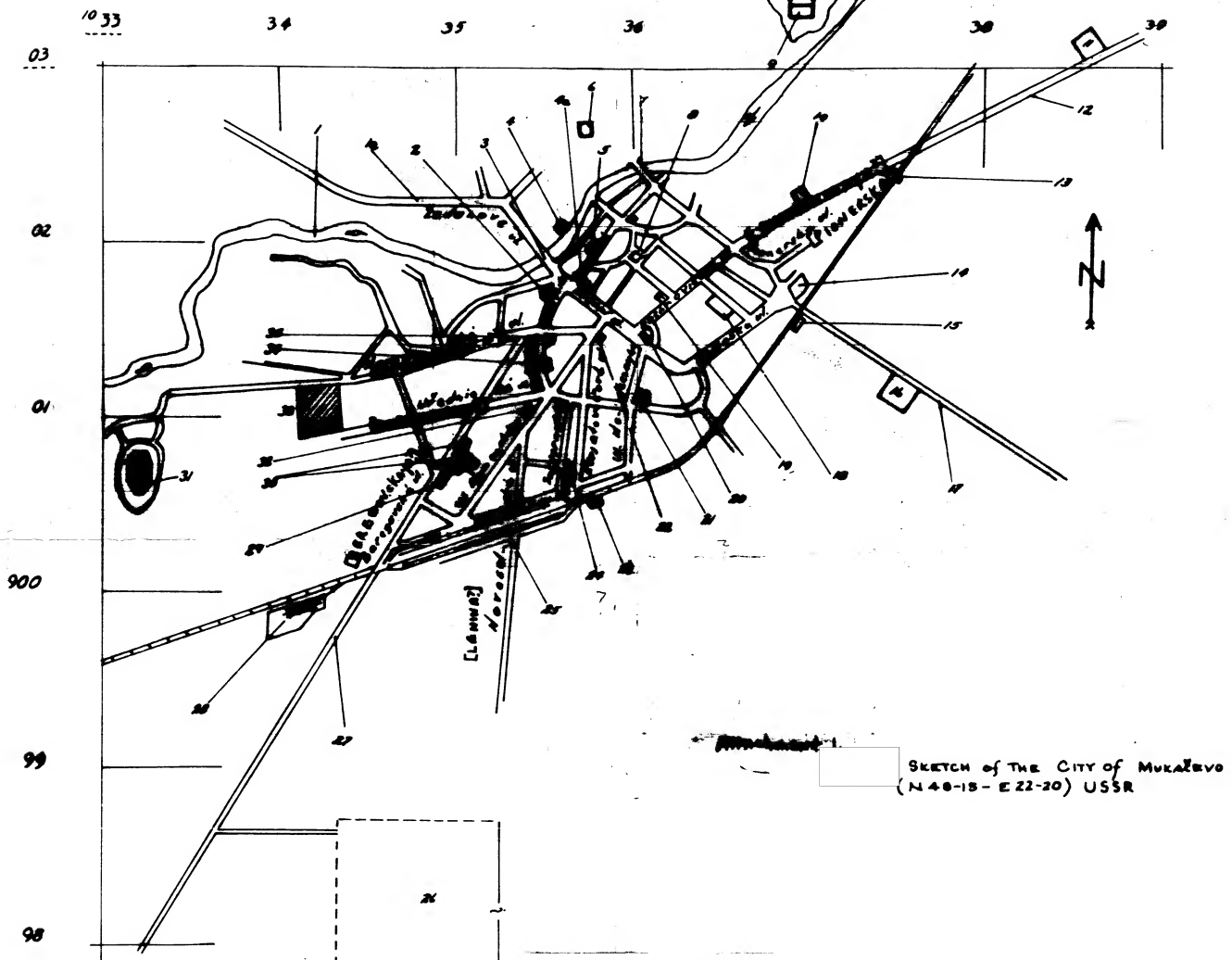
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SKETCH of the CITY of MUKACHEVO  
(N 48-18 - E 22-20) USSR

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